	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ENGLISH	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

SHORT STORIES YEAR 8: MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF FIJI

Title: The Crane and the Butterfly

Setting: Lau Archipelago – Fiji

Main characters: Crane and Butterfly

Plot / Summary

This is a simple story of a crane and a butterfly from the outer islets of Lau Archipelago. One day while flitting near the sandy beach, butterfly saw a tall white crane. It went near to the crane and stated that she could fly better than the crane. The crane started boasting that it could fly further than the butterfly and can fly all the way to Tonga. They decided to have a race to see who reaches Tonga first. Crane was overconfident that butterfly would be left behind. They both flew off and as they did so, the butterfly fluttered over the crane and alighted softly on his back.

The crane looked back and seeing no sign of butterfly it was sure that the butterfly was way behind. Hours went by, crane grew tired but there was nowhere for him to alight. Crane kept struggling until he saw the land. He kept on thinking that butterfly was way behind and just before he reached the shore, he saw butterfly fluttering few yards ahead of him. Upon reaching the sand crane saw that butterfly had reached Tonga before him.

Theme

- Never underestimate anyone
- Don't be overconfident and boast
- Where there's a will, there's a way
- Working smart leads to success

QUESTIONS

1. What event from the story was exciting to you?

2. How did butterfly trick the crane?

3. Do you think, the butterfly would have won the race if it did not trick the crane?
Explain your answer.


4. Who was overconfident in this story?

5. Which part of the story you liked the most and why?

6. What happened at the end of the story?

7. Briefly describe the setting of the story?

8. What lesson did you learnt from the story? Explain how it will help you in your life.

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	Mathematics	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Measurement
Sub strand	Time
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Identify and use the standard units of time, including days, weeks, months and years to solve problems.

Time

7 days in a week	12 months in a year	26 fortnights in a year
366 days in a leap year	365 days in a year	1 hour = 60 minutes
60 seconds	1 minute	
1 day	24 hours	
14 days in a fortnight		

- **Analogue time** is a clock or watch, it has moving hands and hours marked from 1 to 12 to show you the time. A shorter one to measure hours and a longer one to measure minutes.



- A **digital clock** is a clock which simply shows numbers to denote the time. It is usually battery or electricity powered.




ACTIVITY

1. Which of these years are leap years? Circle the leap years.
1964 1990 1976 2004 1982
2. Which major sporting event takes place in every leap year?

3. In which century are we living in at the moment?

4. Match the digital clock and analog clock that shows the same time.



	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	BASIC SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Energy
Sub strand	Energy source and transfer
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate the transfer of some forms of energy.

Heat Energy

Heat is a form of energy that is transferred from a region of higher temperature to one of lower temperature. A cold object placed in a warm place will absorb heat from its surroundings, causing its temperature to rise. On the other hand, a warm object will lose heat to its surroundings causing its temperature to fall.

Conduction

Conduction transfers heat within a body or between two bodies that are touching. It is a point-by-point process of heat transfer. Conduction occurs in solids, liquids, or gases that are at rest. Energy flows, but the substance through which the heat is being transferred does not itself flow.

Convection is the transfer of heat from one fluid to another by the movement of the fluid itself. A fluid is a substance which can flow. Liquids and gases are fluids

Radiation

All objects radiate energy and heat, even your own body. However, the radiation coming from hotter objects is more intense than that coming from cooler objects. Radiation leaves an object in the form of waves.

QUESTIONS

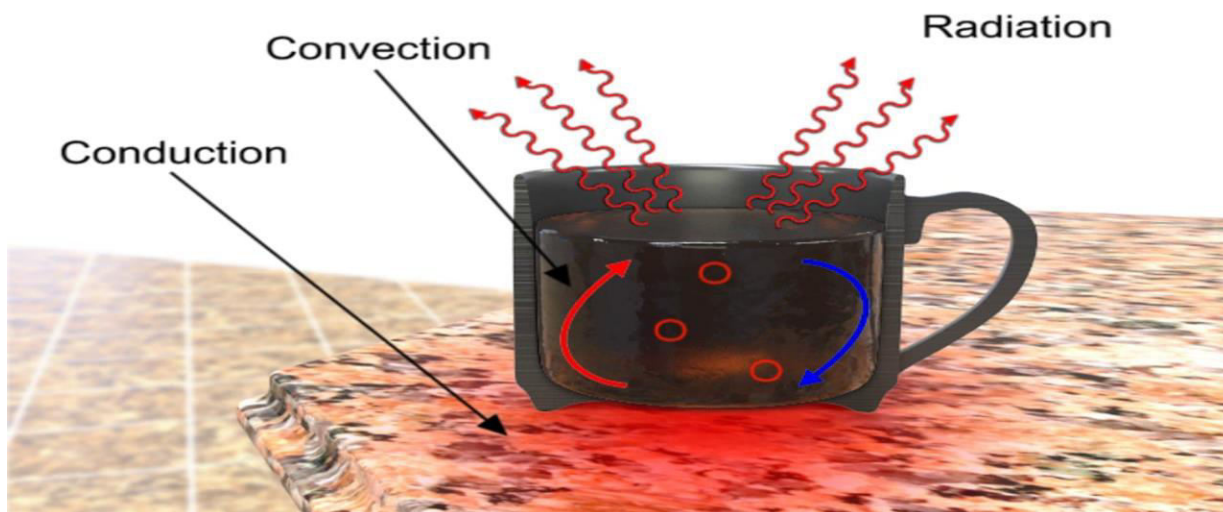
1. Draw one of the diagram on your own related to conduction, convection and radiation and clearly label it.

2. Label the parts of this diagram.

WORDLIST

Radiation	Convection	Conduction
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Heat Transfer




3. Write down whether its conduction, convection or radiation.

- a.) An ice cube melts when you hold it in your hand. _____
- b.) Water boiling. _____
- c.) Sunlight. _____
- d.) Microwave oven. _____
- e.) X- Rays. _____
- f.) Remote controls. _____
- g.) Hair gets hot when a hair straightener is used on it. _____
- h.) Walking on a beach in the summer is hot on your feet. _____

4. Matching

Match the definitions in column 1 with the correct terms in column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
Conduction		a. Energy is transferred due to motion of molecules.
Convection		b. Energy is transferred by electromagnetic radiation.
Radiation		c. Energy is transferred by direct contact.

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	Healthy Living	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Safety
Sub strand	Community Safety
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Outline the roles and assistance of relief and voluntary organization and advocate community service which promotes wellness

PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

What is community service?

- Community service is simply working without pay in order to serve a common good.
- The whole purpose of community service is based on the idea that it is a good thing to give without expecting anything in return.
- If everyone gives a little in their local community, the world can become a better place a little bit at a time.

Why people do community service?

- Make the world around you a better place without being paid.
- Some people like to do community service because they simply feel that it's the right thing to do.
- Some do community service because they want to give back to their community.

Ways of participating in community service?

- cleaning up a park.
- Collecting items for charity.
- Volunteering.
- This is a rewarding job or volunteer opportunity for anyone involved.

Activity Questions

1. What is the main idea behind community service?

2. Why do people involve themselves in community service?

3. Have you ever done any community service in your area? If so, explain. Also explain if you haven't done any community service.

4. Name some volunteer groups in your community or in our country.

5. Resource Interpretation




i. Name the voluntary organisation shown in the picture:

ii. Give atleast 3 ways they assist the community

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACAKGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HINDI	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Examine and demonstrate appropriate oral genres in a range of informal texts.

एकवचन	बहुवचन
मेला बच्चा माता आँख	मेले बच्चे माताएँ आँखें

दिए गए शब्दों को एक से अनेक बनाएँ। 

एक [एकवचन]	अनेक [एकवचन]
1. बाजा 	बाजे
2. ताला 	
3. गमला 	
4. पत्ता 	
5. अंडा 	

प्र.1 अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पर 3 का निशान लगाइए - 5

संसार का प्रत्येक प्राणी परिश्रम करता है। मनुष्य और पशु-पक्षी दिन-रात अपने-अपने काम में जुटे रहते हैं। परिश्रम से ही मनुष्य ने सभ्य जीवन प्राप्त किया है। परिश्रम द्वारा असंभव कार्य भी संभव हो जाता है। जीवन की सफलता परिश्रम करने से मिलती है। जो लोग परिश्रम छोड़कर भाग्य का सहारा लेते हैं, वे असफल रहते हैं। मनुष्य परिश्रम से ही अपना भाग्य बनाता है। ईश्वर भी परिश्रमी व्यक्ति की सहायता करता है।

(क) जीवन में सफलता कैसे मिलती है ?

धन से ☐ खेल-कूद से ☐ परिश्रम से ☐ भाग्य से ☐

(ख) परिश्रम से मनुष्य जीवन प्राप्त कर सकता है ?

असभ्य ☐ सभ्य ☐ दुखी ☐ उन्नत ☐

(ग) जो लोग परिश्रम छोड़कर भाग्य का सहारा लेते हैं, वे रहते हैं ?

सफल ☐ असफल ☐ मेहनती ☐ परिश्रमी ☐

(घ) परिश्रमी व्यक्ति की सहायता कौन करता है ?

ईश्वर ☐ मनुष्य ☐ भाग्य ☐ प्राणी ☐

(ङ.) सफल का विलोम शब्द होगा ?

मेहनती ☐ सुफल ☐ असफल ☐ सफलता ☐

प्र.2 चाँद का पर्यायवाची शब्द होगा - 1/2

सूरज ☐ धरती ☐ चंद्रमा ☐



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Place and environment
Sub strand	Features of places
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate the main climatic regions of the world and express their effects on people live and work.

World Climate Zones

Latitudes – lines running across a map from east to west

- Arctic Circle (North Pole) - 66.5 degrees north
- Tropic of Cancer – 23.5 degrees north
- Equator - 0 degree latitude
- Tropic of Capricorn – 23.5 degrees south
- Antarctic Circle (South Pole) – 66.5 degrees south

Longitude- lines running across a map from north to south

- International Dateline – 180 degrees east to west
- Prime Meridian or Greenwich – 0 degrees longitude

QUESTIONS

1. **Fill in the blanks:** Use the words below to answer following questions

Wordlist

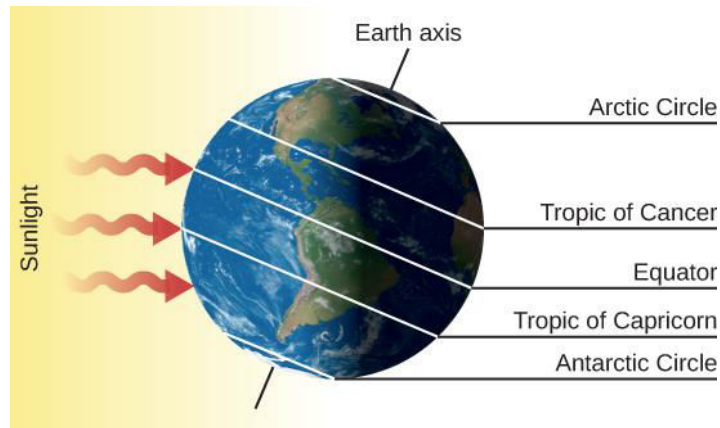
Parallel to latitude	Equator	Meridians of longitude
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- The _____ is the longest line of latitude.
- Lines running east to west across the map are called _____.
- Lines running down from north to south down the map are called _____.

2. **Label the parts of the Arctic Circle.**

Wordlist

Antarctic circle	Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn	Equator	Earth axis	Arctic circle	Sunlight
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3. Short Answer Questions

a.) Is the Arctic Circle frozen? Explain.

b.) Name 3 animals that lives in Antarctica.

c.) Which pole is colder? Explain.

d.) Which country is hot all year?

e.) Why is the Arctic Circle important?



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK

SUBJECT	Vosa Vaka Viti	YEAR	8
NAME		ADDRESS	

Matana: Volavola kei na Bulibuli

Matana Lailai: Na veivanua e vakayagataki kina na vosa – vanua ni vakau itukutuku, veivosaki e veisiga, vosa vakayagatakiena vakacacali.

Volavola kei na Bulibuli

Na Veika Me Rawati

Ni oti na lesoni oqo, e ra na vola na gone e dua na I talanoa tabaki e na pepa.

Volai talanoa

Vakayagataka na yaloyalo e ra mo bulia kina e dua nai talanoa.



Ulutaga: _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.